Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

uninclosed land, or on any street, public highway, lane, or alley; nor permit it to drink at any public watering trough, pail, or spring; nor to keep such diseased animal in any inclosure in or from which such diseased animal may come in contact with, or close proximity to, any animal not affected with such disease. And an animal will be deemed as suspected when it has stood in the stable with or been in contact with an animal known to have any of said communicable diseases; or if placed in a stable, yard, or other inclosure where such diseased animals have recently been kept.

Whenever an animal infected with any of the diseases herein named shall die, or shall be killed, the body of such animal shall be immediately burned. No post-mortem examination of the carcass should be made, except under the immediate supervision of a health officer or sanitary inspector.

All bedding, litter, excrement, etc., that have accumulated about such animal, together with all blood or other fluid elements that have escaped from it shall be burned. Dirt floors of stables wherein such animal has been kept shall be removed to the depth of 4 inches and burned.

Everything about the stable, combs, brushes, or any post or fence where it has stood, and every part of harness or wagon used with such animal and the stable where it has been kept shall be thoroughly disinfected under the direction of a duly qualified veterinary surgeon or the health officer.

Whenever the owner or person having charge of an animal declared by the State veterinary surgeon or other authorized person to have glanders shall refuse to allow the destruction of such animal, the premises whereon such animal is kept shall be quarantined until such animal is destroyed and the premises thoroughly disinfected.

Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of $10 for each offense.

The quarantine shall be construed to mean the perfect isolation of all diseased or suspected animals from contact with healthy animals, as well as the exclusion of such healthy animals from the yards, stables, inclosures, or grounds wherever said suspected or diseased animals are or have been kept.

Births—Registration of. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1912.)

SEC. 22. Every physician or midwife attending at the birth of a child, and no physician or midwife being in attendance, the parent or custodian of a child, shall cause a certificate of such birth to be returned within 36 hours thereafter to the local board of health or person designated by it to receive the same, which shall be attested by the physician or midwife, if any in attendance, and no physician or midwife being in attendance, by the parent or custodian of a child born. Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of $5 for each offense.

Death Certificates and Burial Permits—Cemeteries. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1912.)

SEC. 23. It shall be the duty of the physician last in attendance upon any person who may die to fill out a certificate of the death and the probable cause and duly certify the same and deliver the certificate to the local registrar of vital statistics within 24 hours after the death occurs. In case an inquest is required by law, the coroner or the coroner's physician shall fill out the said certificate; and if no inquest is required and no physician was in attendance at the time of death or immediately prior thereto, the health officer of the municipality or his medical assistant shall fill out and file said certificate. Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of $10 for each offense.

SEC. 24. Every undertaker, sexton, or other person having charge of any corpse shall procure a burial permit from the local registrar with whom the certificate of death has been filed, or the health officer of the town or municipality, and there shall

be no burial or removal of a corpse until a certificate of death has been filed as required by law and a burial or transit permit issued. Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of $10 for each offense.

SEC. 25. Every person who acts as a sexton or undertaker or cemetery keeper within the limits of this town, or has the charge or care of any tomb, vault, burying ground, or other place for the reception of the dead, or where the bodies of any human beings are deposited, shall so conduct his business and so care for such place above named as to avoid detriment or danger to public health; and any person undertaking preparations for the burial of a body dead from contagious or infectious disease as hereinbefore enumerated shall adopt such precautions as the board of health may prescribe to prevent the spread of such disease. Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of $10 for each offense.

Health Officer—Powers and Duties. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1912.)

SEC. 26. The health officer is directed and empowered to execute and enforce all sanitary regulations of general obligation now or hereafter to be published by this board; also to enter upon or within any premises where conditions dangerous to the public health are known or believed to exist, and to examine into the nature of complaints made by any of the inhabitants concerning sources of danger or injury to health; and he shall preserve accurate records of his official actions and report the same to the board of health at its next meeting. And whenever in his judgment danger to public health shall arise requiring special regulation not of general application he shall forthwith notify the president of the board of health, who shall thereupon convene the board to take such action as may be necessary and proper.

Manure—Importation and Transportation. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1912.)

SEC. 27. No manure shall be brought into this town or unloaded or placed upon or removed from any dock landing or other place within the town between the 15th day of June, 1912, and the 15th day of September, 1912, unless a special permit, to be granted upon application to the board of health of the town, shall be issued permitting such landing, unloading, or removal, which permit shall contain such restrictions as the board shall deem necessary and proper.

Subdivision 2. All vehicles transporting manure upon the public highways of the town during any and all months of the year shall be so covered with canvas or burlap as to prevent any part of the load dropping into the streets.

Any violation of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of $5 for each offense.

Spitting in Public Conveyances Prohibited. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1912.)

SEC. 28. Spitting in any railroad car, trolley car, or any other public conveyance, or upon any part thereof, being operated in the town of North Hempstead, is hereby prohibited. Any person violating this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and may be subject to a fine of $250, or by six months' imprisonment, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Penalty for Violation of Health Regulations. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1912.)

SEC. 29. Any willful violation of the foregoing rules and regulations, or any refusal to comply therewith or with any lawful order of the board of health, will be deemed a misdemeanor, and any person or persons so violating the same, or refusing to obey any lawful order of said board of health will be liable to arrest, action, and penalty, as provided by the public health law of the State of New York, and the Penal Code of said State, of which due notice must be taken.